









defence,	3483	gunners, sappers, and privates, at Se...
upon the	4364	Total .....



I HAVE already in a former letter adverted to the movement on foot for erecting a tower and peal of bells in connection with St. John's Church, Brisbane, and have commented upon the various sensational means adopted for raising the wind, and the more conservative section of the congregation of this—the oldest and most conservative of all the churches—the debt on the edifice and its lesky roof have prior claims. But the last conceived entertainment is the newest in its device of all which have been undertaken for this object. Its style and title is a "Musical tournament," and it is to last for three nights. Candidates intending to compete have to give in their names, and the prizes are to be awarded by the votes of the audience; but whether because the ability to become the purchaser of a higher-priced ticket necessarily implies the possession of superior qualifications as a musical critic, or that the right of voting is prized as a giving card for money, and therefore encourages the sale of the more expensive seats, I am unable to say; but probably for one of these two reasons the occupants of the front seats only are to have the privilege of passing judgment on the performers. The votes are to be taken in this wise—Every person so privileged will be marked in his ticket, the number of the piece in the programme which must be taken, and the name of the performer, and at the end of the first performance these tickets are collected into a ballot-box, and the successful competitors compete again among themselves, and the process is repeated until the same process is gone through—the result of the lot on the third night determines the prizes; and as the tournament is open to all comers, it is only fair to say that the champions will have to be regarded as the champions in their respective lines, and unless displaced at some future contest. The extreme and hitherto incomprehensible urgency, on behalf of the object, of the promoters of the bells, may be explained, and the reason why they are employed in this way supposed to be contemplating a similar scheme, and it was "necessary to be first in the field."

Preparations for the coming Intercolonial Cricket Match between our two cities are progressing successfully. It is expected that ample power will be forthcoming for all purposes, including the entertainment of your team. The project is to have a president in Sir James Maculloch, and vice-presidents in Mr. Justice Lillie and Mr. Hemmings, and I am just cricketer enough to find it necessary to say that I do not know what functions these gentlemen are to exercise in connection with the match, unless it be to occupy the chairs and vice-chairs at the lunch, dinner, or other inevitable feed with which the proceedings are sure to wind up. I regret in common with many others here that the project has not the countenance of the New South Wales Cricket Association; but, while willing to believe that there exists good reason for this, I hope that the contest may not only fulfil its main object of promoting one of the finest of all English sports, but will help to maintain and strengthen the ties of friendship and good feeling between the two cities, and the remembrance of which I trust will never die out. The circumstance, however, that the proposed match is not to be held under the auspices of your Cricket Association, has induced the Governor to decline his patronage on the occasion. He takes far ground enough for his refusal, namely, that the absence of any association in this colony, and the establishment of countenance (from whatever cause) of that of New South Wales, on the part of the Governor, is an intercolonial character; and that, while wishing the undertaking every success, he could not give it his patronage as Governor, any more than he could to any other private or public enterprise.

Efforts are being made at reconstituting the lately defunct Caledonian Association in the form of a "Highland Society." It is proposed—presumably because they cannot do without them—to enrol all comers from whatever part of the "land o' the leys" they may hail, but upon one curious condition, viz., that they shall take no part in any of the public entertainments of the society unless they choose to appear in kilts and sporrans, and all other articles of Highland origin. It is clear, however, that the movement does not commend itself to all of the nationality in question, as Mr. P. R. Gordon, an eminent Scotchman in our midst, finds it necessary to explain that he is not the person of that name existing as hon. secretary. Mr. Gordon assigns as his reason for not sympathizing with the movement, one which is at the root of the failure of all these endeavours to create a society, namely, that the various nationalities should be dropped here, and that we should make common cause as Australians—Scottish, Australian, Scandinavian, and other such associations fall apart, simply because they are not united and have nothing to do with the "land o' the leys" and the somewhat better, the religious element is probably at the root of their continuing to exist as a separatist body.

At a meeting of the Queensland Acclimatization Society lately held, there was given an account of the progress made in a transaction of more than usual public interest. It appears that when H.M. surveying schooner the *Alert* of that name, was on her way to the Torres Straits, Captain Bedwell offered to take charge of any useful plants and seeds which might be entrusted to him for planting in the islands of the Queensland coast. The society, being desirous of having a good opportunity of carrying out one of the phases of their objects, accordingly sent on board some cases of plants of mango, pandanus, nut, cinnamon, &c., and a quantity of selected Indian seeds, to be planted by the *Alert* in the islands. Captain Bedwell now writes a long and interesting account of the way in which he has discharged his trust in this matter, and asks for fresh supplies to be sent to him. This, it appears, is not the person of that name existing as hon. secretary. Mr. Gordon assigns as his reason for not sympathizing with the movement, one which is at the root of the failure of all these endeavours to create a society, namely, that the various nationalities should be dropped here, and that we should make common cause as Australians—Scottish, Australian, Scandinavian, and other such associations fall apart, simply because they are not united and have nothing to do with the "land o' the leys" and the somewhat better, the religious element is probably at the root of their continuing to exist as a separatist body.

A meeting of promoters of the proposed New Steam Navigation Company, which has been called, at which the following were the resolutions carried:—  
That the liability be limited to £100 per share, and the capital consist of 25,000 shares, 20,000 to be issued on the acceptance of the company's tender, and 5,000 to be held in reserve; that the company be authorized to apply for £50,000 in instalments of 10s. per month per share; the balance £2 10s. per share not to be called up until after the company commences running their steamers, and then by resolution of the company.  
That so soon as one-fourth of the proposed capital (exclusive of reserve shares) be subscribed (say 5,000 shares) a meeting of subscribers be called, for the purpose of appointing a committee of directors, and electing a Board of directors; the directors so elected to be empowered to tender for the Queensland coasting service.  
That, in the event of the company's tender being accepted, the directors be empowered to contract for and have boats built in accordance with the terms of their tender.  
That in the event of the company's tender not being accepted, subscribers will have their money returned, less actual outlay.  
That a committee consisting of all subscribers be formed for the purpose of procuring additional subscribers, such committee having power to take such steps as they may deem desirable to form the company.

The result of a steady canvass is up to the date of the meeting, as follows, viz.:—The prospect is regarded by those who have the matter in hand, to be sufficiently encouraging to induce them to proceed with the project; but it is quite evident that they have their work cut out for them, and if there be any better reason in the back ground for anticipating a successful issue than those put forward, the chances do not look very bright.

Another attempt is being made to engage public sympathy against the Australian Mutual Provident Society by publishing some correspondence which has taken place between a policy-holder and the local Board, on the proof of age question. The complaint is, it is alleged, that the Board has been in the blank in the form for the reasons upon which the belief is based, he put his pen through it. This, however, was not considered sufficient, and the applicant in this case having stated that he had sent home for a copy of the parish register, the Board said they would wait for it, as the member, and the document would at least put the society in the position of having admission of the age in question upon the best

probable evidence, instead of upon none at all. It is clear, however, that the complainant intended to attack the society, as this very moderate view of the local Board was made the subject of a public manifestation. The public, however, are tired of the question, and the members now understand thoroughly that no evidence of age is ever refused if it be the best probable, and there is no reason to doubt the good faith of the declarant. In this case, moreover, the society will have the advantage of the district, inasmuch as a gentleman well-known as difficult to please, and a grievance is laughed at.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the influence of the students of the Grammar School, who are now acting as chairman of the Board of General Education, and who have been altering their minds relative to the Grammar School scholarships. In an early letter of this kind, I adverted to the considerable amount of public dissatisfaction caused by a notification from the Board that, owing to the absence of special Parliamentary provision, and to the silence of the new Act upon the subject of exhibitions, there would be no examinations and no prizes this year. I pointed out the extreme weakness of the grounds taken by the Board, and it is satisfactory to find that the Government have perceived that the position was untenable, and have now issued a notification to the contrary. The Board now, however, have expressed "their desire that examinations shall be held, and that the names of deserving scholars shall be reported to the Government who will take such action as may be desirable." Examinations will accordingly be held at Brisbane, Ipswich, Townsville, Gympie, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville; and from among the candidates twenty will be selected for scholarships at one or other of the Grammar schools, although it is not more than fifty pounds which constituted the former exhibitions, which were awarded to town and country boys alike, the premium will consist now simply of the school fees, and the Government will be responsible for the travelling expenses of the scholar to and from the nearest Grammar School and the residence of his parents.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the disease vulgarly called "rust" in the sugar-cane have reported. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," and perhaps the paucity of numbers in this case may be explained, as the Commission employed in their counsel. There were only two of them, they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports. The curator of the gardens, who appears to have been imported into the matter, and who does not seem to know how, as he was not one of the Commission, adds a few paragraphs to intimate that he does not agree with either of them. No one is satisfied with the result of the inquiry, and the Commission, after an exhaustive report, are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports. The curator of the gardens, who appears to have been imported into the matter, and who does not seem to know how, as he was not one of the Commission, adds a few paragraphs to intimate that he does not agree with either of them. No one is satisfied with the result of the inquiry, and the Commission, after an exhaustive report, are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

A change has been made in our metropolitan police, which, for the purpose of discipline and economy of management. The Island of Moreton Bay, known as St. Helena, is no longer a place of penal servitude, and the Criminal Justice Administration Act, which has been passed, has been put into operation. The reports are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

THE McCulloch Ministry met Parliament on Wednesday evening last, and the Premier made a brief statement of the intentions of the Government, namely, first of all to deal with the question of finances and the readjustment of taxation. The few other matters that can be taken in hand will include an amending Land Bill, a Public Health Act Amending Bill, a short bill to legalise the penny postal-order system, after the example set by New South Wales, and a time permit, Mining on Private Property Bill. When, however, a promise of any measure is qualified by such a condition as the one last named, we know that time never does admit of the matter being attended to, and therefore we may set down the Mining on Private Property Bill as pretty certain to be relegated to a "more convenient season." Sir James McCulloch gave the House to understand that there were circumstances connected with the state of our finances which required the immediate and earnest attention of Parliament; and if the Government in financial circles are correct, it is of utmost importance that the management of our financial affairs should be in safe hands, or the credit of the colony may be seriously affected. With an admitted deficit to a serious amount, it is not a time to indulge in faction fights and squabbles, engendered by personal ambition and greed of office, but rather the occasion demands the concentration of all the efforts of the Government on the one object of placing our monetary affairs on a sound footing. To-morrow evening Sir James will make the financial statement, and Mr. Berry has a resolution cut and dried for the Government, to the effect that "whenever they may be; but it is to be hoped that a considerable majority of the House will see that we cannot afford to waste any more time over party squabbles, and that it is high time to get on with legislative machinery."

A caucus was called by Mr. Berry prior to the meeting of the House on Wednesday, for the purpose of securing united action in the opposition to be offered the present Government. The caucus was held in the public interest, the clamour for office which the late Ministry have raised under the transparent pretext of "vindictive a grave constitutional principle," does not appear to influence any considerable number of members. The caucus was but poorly attended, and although we are certain of a very tiresome infliction during the week in the shape of Parliamentary opposition, the constitutional rights of the people and the wickedness of an Acting-Governor who could refuse dissolution which the people demand, it is to be hoped most devoutly that the maintenance of "constitutional principles" Mr. Berry tells us, is a matter of greater importance than the finances of the country, which matter is the subject of the present session, and that the colour of the road to ruin rather than allow Mr. Berry to be kept out of office, or Sir James McCulloch to be kept in. The ground of the attacks upon his Excellency is, in chief, that he has never refused a dissolution, and the obvious answer is strangely ignored, namely that if the Governor was not justified in disregarding the wishes of advisers in this respect, it was Mr. Ker's wish was entitled to be considered, and not Mr. Berry.

The case of the obstructionists is evidently becoming hopeless, when their organ commences to heap contumely on members about their three hundred a year and free billiards, than about "great constitutional principles," and it is somewhat significant to find the *Age* endorsing some of the most extreme strictures of the Press upon the members of the Assembly, as for example, in such a passage as this:—  
"Their constituents may clamour and petition for a dissolution, but a dissolution means the loss of their livelihood."

We can scarcely wonder at the enthusiasm of the working classes in favour of "protection to native industry," when its supporters are being treated in this manner. In an attractive guide, this "It appeals so strongly to the innate selfishness of human nature, that it must succeed with those who cannot or will not weigh both sides of the question dispassionately; and it must be remembered, that many thousands of our artisans and labourers take all their political philosophy from the *Age* and from the orators who are always ready to champion the cause of "the working man."

who ever heard of a party bagging themselves for the sake of a vote? If the will power in connection with the *Age* is as strong as the moral and political influence, they must expect to be treated as this class of persons are treated by the public.

The Sydney Riflemen, although not successful at the butts against their friendly rivals, have deprived our men of any cause for boasting by their excellent firing, and on their return to Sydney it is hoped they will have some interesting stories to tell of their exploits here. They have had the run of our "line" metropolitan and provincial, and on Saturday evening were entertained at dinner by his Excellency the Governor. They were also gratified with an inspection of the Victoria Barracks, and the rifle range where gun detachments of our Volunteer Rifle Corps were put through their various exercises with the gun. At the closing meeting of our Victorian Rifle Association on Saturday, Major James, on behalf of the New South Wales team, presented Colonel Anderson and the officers of the Victorian Staff with two large groups of photographs of the New South Wales team who fired in the match of 1874. The groups were handsome, and the ground taken by the Victoria team was a fine one.

The Intercolonial Exhibition finally closed on Wednesday last, after a successful career of two months and a half. The total attendance during that period was 246,000, besides exhibitors, jurors, and their various assistants, so that the gross receipts may be fairly put at 300,000. The receipts amounted to between £8000 and £9000. The Acting-Governor was present on Saturday, Major James, on behalf of the New South Wales team, presented Colonel Anderson and the officers of the Victorian Staff with two large groups of photographs of the New South Wales team who fired in the match of 1874. The groups were handsome, and the ground taken by the Victoria team was a fine one.

The Sabbath has always been decorously observed in Melbourne, even in the rowdiest days of the gold fever; but of late there have been such persistent attempts to undermine this valued institution that it has become necessary to take steps to preserve it. A "Sabbath Observance Society." That there always existed a large substratum of latent infidelity in England, as well as here, no one could ever doubt, and it is not surprising that at times that these latent sentiments should take the most dangerous shape of open and even loud-mouthed attacks on the Sabbath and the Bible. The active antagonism of the Sabbath, however, is more hopeful than moral stagnation. It has proved the religious mind to be more active, and the moral sense of the community to be more alert. The reports are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

A half-day excursion to Fern Bay, in connection with the Wednesday Half Holiday Association, took place on Saturday last. The party, which was composed of about 200 persons, was accompanied by the *Alert*, and the excursion was a most successful one. The party was accompanied by the *Alert*, and the excursion was a most successful one. The party was accompanied by the *Alert*, and the excursion was a most successful one.

At a meeting of the Queensland Acclimatization Society lately held, there was given an account of the progress made in a transaction of more than usual public interest. It appears that when H.M. surveying schooner the *Alert* of that name, was on her way to the Torres Straits, Captain Bedwell offered to take charge of any useful plants and seeds which might be entrusted to him for planting in the islands of the Queensland coast. The society, being desirous of having a good opportunity of carrying out one of the phases of their objects, accordingly sent on board some cases of plants of mango, pandanus, nut, cinnamon, &c., and a quantity of selected Indian seeds, to be planted by the *Alert* in the islands. Captain Bedwell now writes a long and interesting account of the way in which he has discharged his trust in this matter, and asks for fresh supplies to be sent to him. This, it appears, is not the person of that name existing as hon. secretary. Mr. Gordon assigns as his reason for not sympathizing with the movement, one which is at the root of the failure of all these endeavours to create a society, namely, that the various nationalities should be dropped here, and that we should make common cause as Australians—Scottish, Australian, Scandinavian, and other such associations fall apart, simply because they are not united and have nothing to do with the "land o' the leys" and the somewhat better, the religious element is probably at the root of their continuing to exist as a separatist body.

A meeting of promoters of the proposed New Steam Navigation Company, which has been called, at which the following were the resolutions carried:—  
That the liability be limited to £100 per share, and the capital consist of 25,000 shares, 20,000 to be issued on the acceptance of the company's tender, and 5,000 to be held in reserve; that the company be authorized to apply for £50,000 in instalments of 10s. per month per share; the balance £2 10s. per share not to be called up until after the company commences running their steamers, and then by resolution of the company.  
That so soon as one-fourth of the proposed capital (exclusive of reserve shares) be subscribed (say 5,000 shares) a meeting of subscribers be called, for the purpose of appointing a committee of directors, and electing a Board of directors; the directors so elected to be empowered to tender for the Queensland coasting service.  
That, in the event of the company's tender being accepted, the directors be empowered to contract for and have boats built in accordance with the terms of their tender.  
That in the event of the company's tender not being accepted, subscribers will have their money returned, less actual outlay.  
That a committee consisting of all subscribers be formed for the purpose of procuring additional subscribers, such committee having power to take such steps as they may deem desirable to form the company.

The result of a steady canvass is up to the date of the meeting, as follows, viz.:—The prospect is regarded by those who have the matter in hand, to be sufficiently encouraging to induce them to proceed with the project; but it is quite evident that they have their work cut out for them, and if there be any better reason in the back ground for anticipating a successful issue than those put forward, the chances do not look very bright.

Another attempt is being made to engage public sympathy against the Australian Mutual Provident Society by publishing some correspondence which has taken place between a policy-holder and the local Board, on the proof of age question. The complaint is, it is alleged, that the Board has been in the blank in the form for the reasons upon which the belief is based, he put his pen through it. This, however, was not considered sufficient, and the applicant in this case having stated that he had sent home for a copy of the parish register, the Board said they would wait for it, as the member, and the document would at least put the society in the position of having admission of the age in question upon the best

probable evidence, instead of upon none at all. It is clear, however, that the complainant intended to attack the society, as this very moderate view of the local Board was made the subject of a public manifestation. The public, however, are tired of the question, and the members now understand thoroughly that no evidence of age is ever refused if it be the best probable, and there is no reason to doubt the good faith of the declarant. In this case, moreover, the society will have the advantage of the district, inasmuch as a gentleman well-known as difficult to please, and a grievance is laughed at.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the influence of the students of the Grammar School, who are now acting as chairman of the Board of General Education, and who have been altering their minds relative to the Grammar School scholarships. In an early letter of this kind, I adverted to the considerable amount of public dissatisfaction caused by a notification from the Board that, owing to the absence of special Parliamentary provision, and to the silence of the new Act upon the subject of exhibitions, there would be no examinations and no prizes this year. I pointed out the extreme weakness of the grounds taken by the Board, and it is satisfactory to find that the Government have perceived that the position was untenable, and have now issued a notification to the contrary. The Board now, however, have expressed "their desire that examinations shall be held, and that the names of deserving scholars shall be reported to the Government who will take such action as may be desirable." Examinations will accordingly be held at Brisbane, Ipswich, Townsville, Gympie, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville; and from among the candidates twenty will be selected for scholarships at one or other of the Grammar schools, although it is not more than fifty pounds which constituted the former exhibitions, which were awarded to town and country boys alike, the premium will consist now simply of the school fees, and the Government will be responsible for the travelling expenses of the scholar to and from the nearest Grammar School and the residence of his parents.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the disease vulgarly called "rust" in the sugar-cane have reported. "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," and perhaps the paucity of numbers in this case may be explained, as the Commission employed in their counsel. There were only two of them, they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports. The curator of the gardens, who appears to have been imported into the matter, and who does not seem to know how, as he was not one of the Commission, adds a few paragraphs to intimate that he does not agree with either of them. No one is satisfied with the result of the inquiry, and the Commission, after an exhaustive report, are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

A change has been made in our metropolitan police, which, for the purpose of discipline and economy of management. The Island of Moreton Bay, known as St. Helena, is no longer a place of penal servitude, and the Criminal Justice Administration Act, which has been passed, has been put into operation. The reports are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

THE McCulloch Ministry met Parliament on Wednesday evening last, and the Premier made a brief statement of the intentions of the Government, namely, first of all to deal with the question of finances and the readjustment of taxation. The few other matters that can be taken in hand will include an amending Land Bill, a Public Health Act Amending Bill, a short bill to legalise the penny postal-order system, after the example set by New South Wales, and a time permit, Mining on Private Property Bill. When, however, a promise of any measure is qualified by such a condition as the one last named, we know that time never does admit of the matter being attended to, and therefore we may set down the Mining on Private Property Bill as pretty certain to be relegated to a "more convenient season." Sir James McCulloch gave the House to understand that there were circumstances connected with the state of our finances which required the immediate and earnest attention of Parliament; and if the Government in financial circles are correct, it is of utmost importance that the management of our financial affairs should be in safe hands, or the credit of the colony may be seriously affected. With an admitted deficit to a serious amount, it is not a time to indulge in faction fights and squabbles, engendered by personal ambition and greed of office, but rather the occasion demands the concentration of all the efforts of the Government on the one object of placing our monetary affairs on a sound footing. To-morrow evening Sir James will make the financial statement, and Mr. Berry has a resolution cut and dried for the Government, to the effect that "whenever they may be; but it is to be hoped that a considerable majority of the House will see that we cannot afford to waste any more time over party squabbles, and that it is high time to get on with legislative machinery."

A caucus was called by Mr. Berry prior to the meeting of the House on Wednesday, for the purpose of securing united action in the opposition to be offered the present Government. The caucus was held in the public interest, the clamour for office which the late Ministry have raised under the transparent pretext of "vindictive a grave constitutional principle," does not appear to influence any considerable number of members. The caucus was but poorly attended, and although we are certain of a very tiresome infliction during the week in the shape of Parliamentary opposition, the constitutional rights of the people and the wickedness of an Acting-Governor who could refuse dissolution which the people demand, it is to be hoped most devoutly that the maintenance of "constitutional principles" Mr. Berry tells us, is a matter of greater importance than the finances of the country, which matter is the subject of the present session, and that the colour of the road to ruin rather than allow Mr. Berry to be kept out of office, or Sir James McCulloch to be kept in. The ground of the attacks upon his Excellency is, in chief, that he has never refused a dissolution, and the obvious answer is strangely ignored, namely that if the Governor was not justified in disregarding the wishes of advisers in this respect, it was Mr. Ker's wish was entitled to be considered, and not Mr. Berry.

The case of the obstructionists is evidently becoming hopeless, when their organ commences to heap contumely on members about their three hundred a year and free billiards, than about "great constitutional principles," and it is somewhat significant to find the *Age* endorsing some of the most extreme strictures of the Press upon the members of the Assembly, as for example, in such a passage as this:—  
"Their constituents may clamour and petition for a dissolution, but a dissolution means the loss of their livelihood."

We can scarcely wonder at the enthusiasm of the working classes in favour of "protection to native industry," when its supporters are being treated in this manner. In an attractive guide, this "It appeals so strongly to the innate selfishness of human nature, that it must succeed with those who cannot or will not weigh both sides of the question dispassionately; and it must be remembered, that many thousands of our artisans and labourers take all their political philosophy from the *Age* and from the orators who are always ready to champion the cause of "the working man."

who ever heard of a party bagging themselves for the sake of a vote? If the will power in connection with the *Age* is as strong as the moral and political influence, they must expect to be treated as this class of persons are treated by the public.

The Sydney Riflemen, although not successful at the butts against their friendly rivals, have deprived our men of any cause for boasting by their excellent firing, and on their return to Sydney it is hoped they will have some interesting stories to tell of their exploits here. They have had the run of our "line" metropolitan and provincial, and on Saturday evening were entertained at dinner by his Excellency the Governor. They were also gratified with an inspection of the Victoria Barracks, and the rifle range where gun detachments of our Volunteer Rifle Corps were put through their various exercises with the gun. At the closing meeting of our Victorian Rifle Association on Saturday, Major James, on behalf of the New South Wales team, presented Colonel Anderson and the officers of the Victorian Staff with two large groups of photographs of the New South Wales team who fired in the match of 1874. The groups were handsome, and the ground taken by the Victoria team was a fine one.

The Intercolonial Exhibition finally closed on Wednesday last, after a successful career of two months and a half. The total attendance during that period was 246,000, besides exhibitors, jurors, and their various assistants, so that the gross receipts may be fairly put at 300,000. The receipts amounted to between £8000 and £9000. The Acting-Governor was present on Saturday, Major James, on behalf of the New South Wales team, presented Colonel Anderson and the officers of the Victorian Staff with two large groups of photographs of the New South Wales team who fired in the match of 1874. The groups were handsome, and the ground taken by the Victoria team was a fine one.

The Sabbath has always been decorously observed in Melbourne, even in the rowdiest days of the gold fever; but of late there have been such persistent attempts to undermine this valued institution that it has become necessary to take steps to preserve it. A "Sabbath Observance Society." That there always existed a large substratum of latent infidelity in England, as well as here, no one could ever doubt, and it is not surprising that at times that these latent sentiments should take the most dangerous shape of open and even loud-mouthed attacks on the Sabbath and the Bible. The active antagonism of the Sabbath, however, is more hopeful than moral stagnation. It has proved the religious mind to be more active, and the moral sense of the community to be more alert. The reports are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

THE McCulloch Ministry met Parliament on Wednesday evening last, and the Premier made a brief statement of the intentions of the Government, namely, first of all to deal with the question of finances and the readjustment of taxation. The few other matters that can be taken in hand will include an amending Land Bill, a Public Health Act Amending Bill, a short bill to legalise the penny postal-order system, after the example set by New South Wales, and a time permit, Mining on Private Property Bill. When, however, a promise of any measure is qualified by such a condition as the one last named, we know that time never does admit of the matter being attended to, and therefore we may set down the Mining on Private Property Bill as pretty certain to be relegated to a "more convenient season." Sir James McCulloch gave the House to understand that there were circumstances connected with the state of our finances which required the immediate and earnest attention of Parliament; and if the Government in financial circles are correct, it is of utmost importance that the management of our financial affairs should be in safe hands, or the credit of the colony may be seriously affected. With an admitted deficit to a serious amount, it is not a time to indulge in faction fights and squabbles, engendered by personal ambition and greed of office, but rather the occasion demands the concentration of all the efforts of the Government on the one object of placing our monetary affairs on a sound footing. To-morrow evening Sir James will make the financial statement, and Mr. Berry has a resolution cut and dried for the Government, to the effect that "whenever they may be; but it is to be hoped that a considerable majority of the House will see that we cannot afford to waste any more time over party squabbles, and that it is high time to get on with legislative machinery."

A caucus was called by Mr. Berry prior to the meeting of the House on Wednesday, for the purpose of securing united action in the opposition to be offered the present Government. The caucus was held in the public interest, the clamour for office which the late Ministry have raised under the transparent pretext of "vindictive a grave constitutional principle," does not appear to influence any considerable number of members. The caucus was but poorly attended, and although we are certain of a very tiresome infliction during the week in the shape of Parliamentary opposition, the constitutional rights of the people and the wickedness of an Acting-Governor who could refuse dissolution which the people demand, it is to be hoped most devoutly that the maintenance of "constitutional principles" Mr. Berry tells us, is a matter of greater importance than the finances of the country, which matter is the subject of the present session, and that the colour of the road to ruin rather than allow Mr. Berry to be kept out of office, or Sir James McCulloch to be kept in. The ground of the attacks upon his Excellency is, in chief, that he has never refused a dissolution, and the obvious answer is strangely ignored, namely that if the Governor was not justified in disregarding the wishes of advisers in this respect, it was Mr. Ker's wish was entitled to be considered, and not Mr. Berry.

The case of the obstructionists is evidently becoming hopeless, when their organ commences to heap contumely on members about their three hundred a year and free billiards, than about "great constitutional principles," and it is somewhat significant to find the *Age* endorsing some of the most extreme strictures of the Press upon the members of the Assembly, as for example, in such a passage as this:—  
"Their constituents may clamour and petition for a dissolution, but a dissolution means the loss of their livelihood."

We can scarcely wonder at the enthusiasm of the working classes in favour of "protection to native industry," when its supporters are being treated in this manner. In an attractive guide, this "It appeals so strongly to the innate selfishness of human nature, that it must succeed with those who cannot or will not weigh both sides of the question dispassionately; and it must be remembered, that many thousands of our artisans and labourers take all their political philosophy from the *Age* and from the orators who are always ready to champion the cause of "the working man."

who ever heard of a party bagging themselves for the sake of a vote? If the will power in connection with the *Age* is as strong as the moral and political influence, they must expect to be treated as this class of persons are treated by the public.

The Sydney Riflemen, although not successful at the butts against their friendly rivals, have deprived our men of any cause for boasting by their excellent firing, and on their return to Sydney it is hoped they will have some interesting stories to tell of their exploits here. They have had the run of our "line" metropolitan and provincial, and on Saturday evening were entertained at dinner by his Excellency the Governor. They were also gratified with an inspection of the Victoria Barracks, and the rifle range where gun detachments of our Volunteer Rifle Corps were put through their various exercises with the gun. At the closing meeting of our Victorian Rifle Association on Saturday, Major James, on behalf of the New South Wales team, presented Colonel Anderson and the officers of the Victorian Staff with two large groups of photographs of the New South Wales team who fired in the match of 1874. The groups were handsome, and the ground taken by the Victoria team was a fine one.

The Intercolonial Exhibition finally closed on Wednesday last, after a successful career of two months and a half. The total attendance during that period was 246,000, besides exhibitors, jurors, and their various assistants, so that the gross receipts may be fairly put at 300,000. The receipts amounted to between £8000 and £9000. The Acting-Governor was present on Saturday, Major James, on behalf of the New South Wales team, presented Colonel Anderson and the officers of the Victorian Staff with two large groups of photographs of the New South Wales team who fired in the match of 1874. The groups were handsome, and the ground taken by the Victoria team was a fine one.

The Sabbath has always been decorously observed in Melbourne, even in the rowdiest days of the gold fever; but of late there have been such persistent attempts to undermine this valued institution that it has become necessary to take steps to preserve it. A "Sabbath Observance Society." That there always existed a large substratum of latent infidelity in England, as well as here, no one could ever doubt, and it is not surprising that at times that these latent sentiments should take the most dangerous shape of open and even loud-mouthed attacks on the Sabbath and the Bible. The active antagonism of the Sabbath, however, is more hopeful than moral stagnation. It has proved the religious mind to be more active, and the moral sense of the community to be more alert. The reports are full of all kinds of theories, climatic, cultural, botanical, and chemical; but there is a remarkable absence of basis for some of the most novel of them. The subject is not interesting to the general reader, nor is there anything to be learned from the report, and it is only to be regretted that they differ so widely that they have found it necessary to send in separate reports.

## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

THE McCulloch Ministry met Parliament on Wednesday evening last, and the Premier made a brief statement of the intentions of the Government, namely, first of all to deal with the question of finances and the readjustment of taxation. The few other matters that can be taken in hand will include an amending Land Bill, a Public Health Act Amending Bill, a short bill to legalise the penny postal-order system, after the example set by New South Wales, and a time permit, Mining on Private Property Bill. When, however, a promise of any measure is qualified by such a condition as the one last named, we know that time never does admit of the matter being attended to, and therefore we may set down the Mining on Private Property Bill as pretty certain to be relegated to a "more convenient season." Sir James McCulloch gave the House to understand that there were circumstances connected with the state of our finances which required the immediate and earnest attention of Parliament; and if the Government in financial circles are correct, it is of utmost importance that the management of our financial affairs should be in safe hands, or the credit of the colony may be seriously affected. With an admitted deficit to a serious amount, it is not a time to indulge in faction fights and squabbles, engendered by personal ambition and greed of office, but rather the occasion demands the concentration of all the efforts of the Government on the one object of placing our monetary affairs on a sound footing. To-morrow evening Sir James will make the financial statement, and Mr. Berry has a resolution cut and dried for the Government, to the effect that "whenever they may be; but it is to be hoped that a considerable majority of the House will see that we cannot afford to waste any more time over party squabbles, and that it is high time to get on with legislative machinery."

A caucus was called by Mr. Berry prior to the meeting of the House on Wednesday, for the purpose of securing united action in the opposition to be offered the present Government. The caucus was held in the public interest, the clamour for office which the late Ministry have raised under the transparent pretext of "vindictive a grave constitutional principle," does not appear to influence any considerable number of members. The caucus was but poorly attended, and although we are certain of a very tiresome infliction during the week in the shape of Parliamentary opposition, the constitutional rights of the people and the wickedness of an Acting-Governor who could refuse dissolution which the people demand, it is to be hoped most devoutly that the maintenance of "constitutional principles" Mr. Berry tells us, is a matter of greater importance than the finances of the country, which matter is the subject of the present session, and that the colour of the road to ruin rather than allow Mr. Berry to be kept out of office, or Sir James McCulloch to be kept in. The ground of the attacks upon his Excellency is, in chief, that he has never refused a dissolution, and the obvious answer is strangely ignored, namely that if the Governor was not justified in disregarding the wishes of advisers in this respect, it was Mr. Ker's wish was entitled to be considered, and not Mr. Berry.

The case of the obstructionists is evidently becoming hopeless, when their organ commences to heap contumely on members about their three hundred a year and free billiards, than about "great constitutional principles," and it is somewhat significant to find the *Age* endorsing some of the most extreme strictures of the Press upon the members of the Assembly, as for example, in such a passage as this:—  
"Their constituents may clamour and petition for a dissolution, but a dissolution means the loss of their livelihood."







THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875.

nen founded for the promotion of peaceful  
 industry has, however, become one of the  
 most potent appliances of war, and in that  
 direction probably its capabilities have yet to  
 be largely developed. The new power was  
 brought to bear against Russia in the Crimea  
 with marked effect. Possibly in some sense  
 the success of the expedition, such as it was,  
 hinged upon it. Since then Russia has been  
 extending lines of railway through the  
 length and breadth of her unwieldy dominions,  
 not for the purpose of promoting trade and the  
 work of Government only, but for strategical  
 objects; and, with the resources of the Empire  
 comparatively well in hand, the Czar would  
 enter upon a new war under conditions very  
 different from those which prevailed when  
 the last broke out. Similar remarks  
 would apply to the case of English railway  
 works in India since the Sepoy mutiny.  
 What the railways of Germany and France  
 contributed to the success of the former in  
 the late struggle has not yet, perhaps, been  
 fully estimated; but the victors at least saw  
 enough of the value of railways as an  
 appliance of war to induce them to similarities  
 in the railway system of Germany, with a view  
 to the future.

over, the railways of a country are, because they are applicable to military purposes, be regarded as on the whole an agency conducive to peace. They give the Government of a country a stronger hold upon the territory governed, and establish so far a better guarantee against internal disturbances. Where that is the case, and the Government is animated by spirit of justice, a better guarantee is provided for the safety of private property, and the unchecked prosecution of private enterprise. And thus, though such projects as those of Baron ROTHRUP in Persia may appear chimerical, the renovation of the East may yet be promoted directly, as it has been indirectly, by the agency of railways.

School Committee will at once cause a suitable site to be provided, free of expense, the Council will then publish a Waverley list of places where new public school buildings are urgently needed, and instruct its architect to proceed with the preparation of the necessary plans." That is to say, "Give us a site, and the case is an urgent one; refuse a site, and it is not urgent." Now we should have been told the urgency of the case depended upon the relation between the school accommodation and the number of children to be educated, and not upon whether the residents were able or willing to furnish a free site. On previous occasions it has been intimated that delays have been due to the Council's architect requiring more time to work out the details of the proposed business. But that reason evidently does not operate in this case, because the Waverleyites are told that the architect shall be sent to work immediately the site is forthcoming. It would have been quite intelligible if the Council had said that the urgency of the case took of greater urgency than Waverley, which would have to wait its turn in the order of importance. We could also have understood it, if it had been said that the suburb was sufficiently and efficiently supplied with Denominational schools, and that the duty of supplying schools was therefore due to the whole proceeded on the substitution of Public for Denominational schools. But no reasoning of this kind is even hinted at, and the urgency of the Waverley case is made to rest entirely on whether or not a free site is forthcoming.

is due to Mr. ROBERTSON to acknowledge that he has much of his public utterances during the recess and on the commencement of the present session has, though occasionally bordering on vulgarity, shown an example of urbanity, good temper, and self-control. It is all the more to be regretted that on Thursday night, stung by what he regarded as an insult, he forgot his usual self-control, and, though he was less master of himself and less careful of provoking unnecessary opposition than we were hoping he would continue to be. As a rule, extempore dialogues interspersed in the speeches of hon. members neither improve the temper of the House nor improve the cause; and even those statements which are made which cannot be galling to those whom they affect, it is always a far better vindication to wait for the proper time to reply than to offer an angry interruption. In political discussions there must necessarily be much of the give-and-take style of argument, but it is not necessary to resort to angry altercation. The Leader of the House is sure to be the most sorely tempted; yet his position requires that he should be the most conspicuous example of courtesy and self-control. In our report of Thursday's debate the following dialogue occurs, which we reproduce not as exact, but with a few alterations.

Mr. ROBERTSON: "Sir Charles Cowper was a member of Parliament, and during all those years he had proved himself to be an able and an excellent public servant."

Mr. S. C. BOWEN: "Why did he not then provide for his widow: out of the money which he received for his services?"

MR. ROBERTSON: "He thought that the hon. member might have the decency to leave the widow out of the question."

MR. S. C. BROWN: "I need not come to the hon. member to learn decency."

MR. ROBERTSON: "I think I may be heard without interruption when I am merely defending the character of this eminent public servant."

MR. S. C. BROWN: "Which I never assailed."

MR. ROBERTSON: "You have. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. . . . It was said that Sir Charles Cowper had appointed himself Agent-General."

MR. S. C. BROWN: "It is true."

MR. ROBERTSON: "It is not true."

MR. S. C. BROWN: "It is true."

MR. ROBERTSON: "I deny that he appointed himself. . . . This misrepresentation had been put forward by the Hon. member for Newbury, and picked up by the hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Parkes, . . . who had to-might taken up the 'crocodile' line of business."

A little later the member for the Hawkesbury was speaking on the same question, when the following interchange of compliments took place:

MR. FIDDLINGTON: "The attempt of the hon. member at the head of the Government to mislead would have little effect in convincing any honest man that the statement that Mr. Cowper did not appoint himself was based on truth."

MR. FIDDLINGTON: "I don't care what the hon. member says."

MR. ROBERTSON: "I don't care for what you

Mr. PIDDINGTON : " I rely upon the records of the House."

Still later in the evening the MINISTER FOR LANDS rose to speak on the same motion, when the following lively scene occurred :-

Mr. GARNETT : " Last session hon. gentlemen voted sums of money for the comparatively trivial services of the discovery of gold in the colony and the establishment of the sugar industry, and here they were opposing the recognition of far higher services."

Mr. ROBERTSON : " It's all through spilt."







THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875

## THE GREAT FLOOD AT AHMEDABAD

—•—

AHMEDABAD, September 26  
 I left Bombay at night before last, I expected to find the landscape as I have seen it in the new painting presented during the exciting but weary days of the Baroda episode. The sun fringing the horizon with lively but lurid light, the clouds at length breaking into patches of blue, the scene, as I had bathed in all the splendour and glow of the rain, and showed to the traveller by that route, which a month ago was that of the barren wilderness has been a smiling plain.  
 It was not until I reached Baroda and entered the city and Ahmedabad, that there were any signs that we were approaching the rainy regions. The weather was as clear as the looking clouds moved in the most sobering fashion, as if they did not care to associate with themselves; and there were too occasional showers of drizzling rain, all of which showed that the water in the air. The river Mehsana flows very much to the south, and the country is fertile on both sides; but, although very rapid, could hardly be said to have become a "freshet".  
 Finally, however, it rose rapidly to upwards of forty

On arriving at the banks of the Sabarmati river we found that it had developed into a roaring torrent. The flood, 1812 feet high, was so strong the water can be called a torrent. The water came rushing along, wrenching up trees by the roots; we were swept about with the fury of the sea, billows were 500 yards, which the width of the river was not a vestige of the bridge was to be seen. The water was so strong the river along with the boats and rafts, and were soon carried past us. All sorts of houses were being made desolate. Heedless of the danger, the riotous in the streets, and the most sceptical disbeliever in table-turning were being made desolate. Heedless of the danger, the riotous in the streets, and the most sceptical disbeliever in table-turning were being made desolate. Heedless of the danger, the riotous in the streets, and the most sceptical disbeliever in table-turning were being made desolate.

men underneath the overhanging eaves, it complicated the work of the root, which fell into the torrent, dragging down the man who was clinging to it. The water was speedily followed by the demolition of the buildings of S'ia Baug, a handsome bungalow, with its roof broken up, and the reception of his Majesty's Prince of Wales.

The fireman of the engine had brought down, marched past us with a confident step, saying "I will get you all right," and a moment later he went into the water. He walked manfully against the stream, and it occurred to me that if he could do it, I could. So I went in after him. I was not alone; my friend, the Englishman, came along smiling down the road, we were both up to our nearly great effort we struggled across the line, and found that the water was pouring in huge volumes from the roof of the building, and that the bungalow, in the carriage drive to which we had only got up to the waist in water: climbing over the top of the roof, we found ourselves on the high road opposite the entrance to the house, and the water told the current carrying me away across the flood into deeper water, and found also my strength failing me. I could no longer control the muscles of my arms, and I felt myself being carried down the water rushing into me. I contrived to tell my Chinese-made friend, my name, &c., bid adieu to him, and to say that I was going home, and to give him a good hold of my hand.

"But he is an expert swimmer." He was so exhausted that he could hardly speak. "Don't swim,"

[illegible][illegible]

ward of two hours, and had travelled altogether between four and five miles. I was astonished and gratified, however, when I awoke this morning, to find that I had not been troubled by mosquitoes. I was up soon and drove through the city. The tongue and the pen together made it possible for me to describe the scene of disaster. I saw the big concrete buildings that were one mass of debris, with not a single human standing. At one corner, where there was a crossroad, at least a hundred rickshaws and a few huge motor-cars, and a few rickshaws, furniture, carriages, etc. A hundred every kitchen-sweep seems to have suffered, and even some people were lying on the ground, a part of the city was swept away, and every measure brings us word that all the villages for miles round are totally destroyed. In some places the water was at least fourteen feet deep. The fire was not so extensive. It was almost on the verandah roof. The fire-engine station was almost entirely submerged, and a fire in the engine room horror to the desolation around. Although the fire was not so extensive, it was very hot, and it dried out and sank into repose. The sight in the city was pitiable indeed. Crowds of homeless people were seeking shelter from the flood, which was as high as the roofs of the houses. They were people who will never hear them more. Frightened most to hear their breasts and wrung their hands for their loved ones, either buried beneath the water or homeless. The death, however, does not seem to have been so numerous as one would have thought.

One of the postal officials, a Parsee, has lost two of his family, four Hindoos of position have been killed by the falling of their dwellings, as have also many Mussulmans; but the return of fatal accidents is coming in slowly. Disconsolate men wandered distractedly about not knowing what to do in this despair. Ruined merchants sat on the road in chains while coolies removed the debris of their fallen houses and now again received a favourite token which they had been accustomed to see in the streets of Bombay the water was still three feet deep, and in many places the mud was half a foot deep. The inhabitants there the mud was half that depth. The inhabitants

ye adhering to them small freshwater shells, and other freshwater shells of various kinds are found near to them in great abundance. One of the most remarkable objects found in these excavations is the upper jaw, palates, facial bones, and eyesockets of an animal of the rodentia or gnawing order. This is only wanting in two teeth—namely, those belonging to the centre of the front of the mouth, which the sockets show were, like the rabbit's, gnawing teeth. The other three

the human jaw, the molars being eight and the incisors four, but the incisor teeth are placed two on either side of the central gnawing teeth, and not two on each side of the central teeth, as in the carnivora, including man. This form of the mouth and the position of the bones of an animal is nearly of the same kind as the parts of the human frame, and, excepting for the position of the rodent teeth and the absence of the canine teeth, it might at first sight be mistaken for a portion of the human frame. It is not, however, the dentition order of so large a size is now, however, and is in this country or known to have existed in it. It is a relic of the human history. With these remains, and at least one of the animal remains, a flint knife was found, evidently formed by early man. One of these ancient remains were discovered about 30ft. below the surface of the bank of the river, in the neighbourhood of the London and North Western Railway, and in above the level of the London clay, embedded in a black rettable mud, containing numerous pieces of the smaller branches of trees become black as peat oak, and some of the remains including those of the rodent teeth, mixed together with the bones of the carnivora, and in a fluvial sandy soil or drift; and it was from a point of this kind that the flint knife was obtained.

ANOTHER PAPER MATERIAL.—According to the *Journal of Applied Science*, an experiment has been made by W. H. W. R. at the paper mill in manufacturing paper from the Australian paperbark, and although the quantity made was very small, the result was regarded as very successful. About fifty sheets of paper, weighing about 8 cwt., were made from 19 cwt. of the raw bark. Of course the paper was intended to be made rather hurriedly, no time was allowed to run off the bleach and cleanse the material, as is generally done in paper-making, and consequently some of the sheets contain more bleach than others. The material is apparently very richly dyed, and it is stated that exports and ordinary uses would not stand the test, and even the very best quality of paper would not compare with this pyrrhus. The gentleman who had charge of the experiment writes:—"To the surprise of the manager and men at the mill (some of over thirty years' experience), the bark returned out of the bleaching chest after a delay of two or three days, in two pieces, tough, strong, and sound, and made a paper surpassing any paper made at the weight per ream, and showing a board, even torn, truly surprising. It possesses a felting

valently surpassing every rag or material yet known in the trade, and, although hurriedly made, was purchased at £40 for 100 yds. (from the *British Trade Journal* of September 1).

**ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BRAIN.**—The following, abstracting from an American paper, indicates amazingly enough, and with some degree of truth, the way in which an advertisement works on the mind:—

The first time a man looks at an advertisement, he does not see it. The second time, he does not notice it. The third time, he is dimly conscious of it. The fourth time, he faintly remembers having seen something like it before. The fifth time, he begins to remember it. The sixth time, he turns up his nose at it. The seventh time, he reads it through, and says, "shaw!" The eighth time, he ejaculates, "Here's a damned thing!" The ninth time, he wonders if there's anything in it. The tenth time, he thinks it might possibly suit one else's case. The eleventh time, he thinks he will ask his neighbor if he has tried it, or knows anything of it. The twelfth time, he thinks the advertiser can make it pay. The thirteenth time, rather thinks it must be a good thing. The fourteenth time, he appears to think it is what he has

INTERNAL USE OF SEA WATER.—THOSE OF OUR readers, says the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, who so often complain of indigestion, and of other ailments in the days when the elder Laight was well-diluted, will doubtless remember how he was wont allude upon the virtues of sea water taken internally. If our general host had lived till now he would have been able to contribute to the *Journal* a paper on Dr. Laie in a jargon number of the *Bulletin General Therapeutique*. His experiments have led to conclusion that, besides being a useful purgative, water, sea or otherwise, is a most efficacious remedy when combined by saline mineral waters like those of Nauheim, Godes, Honnberg, &c. He finds that its continued use increases the appetite, facilitates digestion, increases the action of the bowels, changes the complexion, and augments the vitality of the system. It is a most efficacious remedy in the treatment of the following diseases:—

consequently he recommends it (1) during convalescence from acute dyspepsia; (2) in the dyspepsia of chronic dyspepsia; (3) in neurosis associated with impairment of the blood; (4) in the scrofulous and anæmic states; (5) in the diarrhoea of infancy; and it may be agreeably administered in bread, in the form of syrup, or in that of an elixir. Bread made with water can only be procured at the seaside; it is very palatable and contains the same amount of mineral constituents of the water in each pound. The syrup is prepared by mixing 250 grammes of water with a sufficiency of sugar and distilled vinegar to make 600 grammes. Each tablespoonful of the syrup contains about 10 grains of sugar, 10 grains of the saline residue of seawater; from five to five tablespoonfuls may be taken daily. The male for the elixir is—seawater, 200 grammes; sugar, 200 grammes. The dose at first is a tablespoonful three times a day.

**VERMILIO LIQUORE.**—The *British Medical Journal* states that on the morning of the 3rd of August, before breakfast, 56 boys in the Forest-gate Industrial School showed varying quantities of the roots of an unknown plant, which they had been eating, on their preceding evenings; they either mistaking it for, or

It tasted very much like sick liquorice, which it naturally resembles in smell. In a very short time the boys were affected with symptoms of narcosis, insomuch that they were incapable of doing any complete stupor; none of them complained of any pain, or burning of mouth, throat, or stomach; nor was there any sickness until emetics were given. They were taken into the infirmary, looking pale and cold, and the stage of stupor was not very much somewhat dilated. Dr. Vallance, of Stratford, the medical officer of the school, states that the boys were treated immediately by emetics, and afterwards by a large quantity of a solution of sulphate of zinc and ipecacuanha. Two boys were much worse than the rest; they, after freely vomiting, were insensible, and showed very strange violent motions of the arms and legs, while none of the others showed any such symptoms. They were gradually drawn up; there was also in one of the slight frothing at the mouth, and the pupils of the eyes were unequally dilated. This latter symptom is not a general one, and is not observed in all cases of opium and opiate, and thirteen years old. Ten minutes after taking the poison they went to sleep, while being walked about the yard, after having

**Effects of Worry.**—That the effects of worry are to be dreaded than those of simple hard work is evident from noting the class of persons who suffer most at four o'clock. The *l'homme d'affaires*. The book-keeper of the physician shows that it is the speculator, the betting-man, the railway manager, the great merchant, the superintendent of large manufacturing concerns, the busy man of the world, who exhibits the symptoms of cerebral exhaustion. Mental cares, accompanied by suppressed emotion, occupations capable of great vicissitudes of fortune and those which involve the bearing on the mind of the minutest details of things, are the causes of the mental fatigue that leads down the lives of the strongest.

Estimating what may be called the staying powers of different minds, under hard work, it is always surprising to take account of the training of the mind. The student, the clerk, the man of business, the man of letters, if he has suddenly to be put in position involving great care and responsibility, will break down; whereas, if he has been gradually habituated to this position, he will stand the strain.

ould have performed its duties without dimen-  
is probable for this reason that the professional  
ees generally suffer less from the effects of over-  
than the others. They have had a long course  
preliminary training, and their work comes on them  
degrees; therefore, when it does come in excessive  
entity it finds them prepared for it. Those, on the  
er hand, who suddenly vault into a position re-  
ing severe mental toil generally die before their  
e.—*Chamber's Journal.*

**THE GREAT FLOOD AT AHMEDABAD**  
*Abridged from the Correspondent of the Times of India*

**AHMEDABAD, September 2.**  
WHEN I left Bombay the night before last, I expected to find the landscape so much changed from the view it presented during the exciting but joyous days of the Baroda episode. The sun fringing the clouds which lurk about the horizon with lively but at length bursts suddenly upon the scene, while bathes in all the splendour and glory of a day.

shows to the traveller by the route of months ago that the barren wilderness has been converted into a smiling plain. The road, which had passed Baroda and entered the city and Ahmedabad, that there were any signs of rain. We were approaching the rainy regions. The weather was chilly, but leaden-looking clouds moved it with themselves; and there were showers of drizzling rain, all of which showed there was "water in the air." The river Mithi, having overflowed the roads and marshes on both sides, was so high that it may be said to have become a "freshet." At night, however, it rose rapidly to upwards of forty feet, which is a far greater height than it is at present. The flood of 1815—the highest flood on record.

On arriving at the banks of the Sabarmati R. we found that it had developed into a roaring magnificent torrent, if so broad an expanse of water was ever known. The water was rushing along, wrenching up trees by the roots; was dashing about with the fury of the sea, building

were swept away on both banks, and along the way the 400 yards, which is the width of the river here, were covered by the bridge. It was to be seen. The width of it had been covered down to the water level. It was very motley company. Native huts clung in a suddenly went whirling along; dwellings of great dimensions dashed rapidly past, roof downwards. The water was a mass of foam, and the bridge was a chain, and were soon carried past us. All sorts of things floating away showed that far away up the river the homes were being made desolate. Bedsteads were rolling along as if poke; tables, chairs, and the most sceptical disbeliever in table-turning, looking at these tables, at any rate, were being made mad by the spirit of the deed. Near the shore stood, in the water, a small, dark, black, ugly engine-house, and the engine in which clumped away the engine-house. It was a station for the use of the locomotives. It fitted in the temple for a long time, but at length it widened and the roof 'upch' was so powerful that it came down and the roof, which fell into the torrent, drank the two of the walls of the building with it. This disaster was speedily followed by the demolition of the

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

buildings in the city a crowed off reminded us of the water in the streets. The mud, the mud, the mud, the water makes crawling over us, should we should and wriggled from our arms; and impudently frogs gave an impudent croak as they passed us, as much as to say, "you kill us as you please, but we will not be killed." The people, however, were black ants. Wherever a lead, a stone or a tree offered a dry surface, they came literally in millions, piling themselves up one on another. They swarmed over us, L.E., our hands, our faces, our necks, and our ears. They crawled by the inside our ears and nostrils: they invaded sanctity of our mouths and eyes, and they stung, stinging till it felt unbearable.

I took precautions to prevent any ill effects of the ants. I had been in the flood, and I had been for two hours, and had travelled altogether between four and five miles. I was astonished and gratified, however, when I awoke this morning. I felt just as well as if nothing had happened. The city and the tongue and the pen were alike fail to describe the scene of disaster and desolation which presented itself. Whole streets

house stands, at least a hundred bungalows have been overturned but four huge heaps of rubbish and broken furniture, carriages, &c. Almost every kitchen and bedroom dwellings are injured, a part of the post-office has been swept away, and every messenger brings us word that all the villages for miles round are totally deserted. In some places the water was at least fourteen feet above the verandah roof. The fire-engine in the station was almost entirely submerged, and a fire in the stationer's shop did not get the desertion around. Although the fire-engine could not go out, the fire was put out by the firemen and the fire was put out. The sight in the station was pitiable indeed. Crowds of homeless people were seeking shelter from the flood, which was everywhere. Children were calling about for parents, and some were crying and wringing their hands for the parents, either buried beneath ruins or lost in the water. The deaths, however, do not seem to have been numerous, one would think that there would have been many. Officials, Police have lost their families, four Hindus of position have been killed.

by the falling of their dwellings, as have also the Musulmans; but the return of fatal accidents was coming in slowly. Disconsolate men wandered distractedly about not knowing what to do in their despair. Ruined merchants sat on the road in chains while coolies removed the debris of their fallen houses and now again rescued a favourite token which had escaped the general wreck. In some parts of the city the water was still three feet deep, and in others the mud was half that depth. The inhospitable

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1443401>



effect that in consideration of the additional loss of time and trouble caused by the imperfections of the list furnished to him by

to the late Council clerk, but he has not been able to locate him, and he has not been able to recognize any further demand. Drainage of Waverley Road; The Mayor stated that an application had been made to him by the Colonial Secretary, for a copy of the plan on which this committee based their estimate of a cost of £2000, as noted in a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary under date 17th August last, but that he had considered it "undesirable to take further steps in the matter, pending the decision on the application for the reclamation of Rushcote Bay, which might interfere with the plan of the Drainage Committee, and in view of a comprehensive system of drainage, said to be under the consideration of the Government." A sum of £1000 was voted by the Council Chamber, and the meeting terminated.—SAMUEL SIMMONS, Council Clerk.

**BONDED STOCKS.**

*Sydney.—Week ended November 28, 1875.*

DESCRIPTION.	Stock on hand November 28, 1875.	Stock on hand December 5, 1875.	Stock on hand December 12, 1875.	Stock on hand December 19, 1875.	Stock on hand December 26, 1875.	Stock on hand January 2, 1876.
Rum.—W. & L., gals.	19,376	1,491	51,000	117	81,730	81,730
Quinn's, do.	57,263	—	933	—	15,799	15,799

Brandy .....	270,311	24,144	6,310
Geneva .....	151,294	3,798	3,532
Whisky .....	80,000	1,411	541

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot deduced from velocity.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind.			Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Remarks.
				Direction.	Velocity.	Force.			
5.50	30.054	75.9	97	1233		1	0	0.00	

[illegible]

Average rainfall of January 1 to November 30, 42,236 inches.  
 November 1, 43,090 inches.  
 Average annual rainfall of the preceding 10 years, 53,975 inches.

**METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,**  
 arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and  
 height above sea, where it is known.  
 Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometer

---

At 9 A.M.—Nov. 25, 1875. E.	For 24 hours previous to 9 A.M.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

[illegible]

W. Mainland	18			W.	1.0	92.5	70.4
Newcastle	1	119.20-767.71	0.9	K.	0.7	79.5	50.9
Orange	184	289.1		Calim.	0.9	80.5	53.5
Saltbush	88	2209.19-760.73	0.8	SW.	4.0	88.0	63.2
Shedden	1	119.20-767.71	0.9	W.	0.7	79.5	50.9
Forbes	175	119-808.73	0.8	W.	0.9	80.5	53.5
Sydney	5	153.09-802.68	1.3	K.	0.7	84.0	61.4
Wentworth	126			W.	9.0	88.0	63.2
Yemm	140			RW.	1.0	88.0	63.2
Wollongong	1			NE.	1.0	79.5	50.9
Goulburn	54	3120.39-783.65	0.9	W.	1.0	80.5	53.5
W. Wanga	161			NE.	1.0	79.5	50.9
C. St. George	0	170.20-802.68	0.1	E.	0.9	79.5	50.9
Queenbeyam	60			NE.	0.9	87.0	58.1

Pennington...	247 410	...	...	...	SW.	1-0	67-7	67-2	0
Cosma .....	32 2687	...	...	...	NW.	1-0	79-6	44-8	0
A. H. H. H.	175 173 80-875	10-1	05	...	W.	1-0	51-1	51-0	0

NOVEMBER 25, 1925. CIVIL ENGINEERS.										
Hour.	Temperature		Wind.				Cloudy %.	Rain.	Remarks.	
	Air.	Shade.	Direction.	Velocity.	Force.					
A.M. 5 ..	29-90	67-5	02	8	13	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
6 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
7 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
8 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
9 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
10 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
11 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
12 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
1 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
2 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
3 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
4 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
5 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
6 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
7 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
8 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
9 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
10 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
11 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
12 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
1 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
2 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
3 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
4 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
5 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
6 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
7 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
8 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
9 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
10 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
11 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
12 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
1 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
2 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
3 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
4 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
5 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
6 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
7 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
8 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
9 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0	0-00	0-1	
10 ..	30-91	67-4	02	8	11	0-7	0			

from miles in	At 9 A.M.—Nov. 16, 1878.	For 24 hours previous to
---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------

Stations.	Feet.			Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind.	° Sim.		Rain in inches.
	Least distance East coast in miles.	Height above sea level.	Direction.					Force.	Maximum.	
Tenterfield ..	80	—	—	—	—	NE.	10	105.1	89.3	0
Grafton .....	25	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0	104.7	88.5	0
Bygonne .....	100	—	—	—	—	W.	4	104.9	89.5	0
Inverell .....	124	—	74.1	56	—	Cal.	0	104.9	82.4	0
Narrabri .....	196	—	—	—	—	W.	4	104.6	86.3	0
Armidale .....	208	—	—	—	—	E. 1/2 S.	10	104.6	87.9	0
Orange .....	104	37.30	101.67	2	59	SE.	10	104.6	87.9	0
Wagga Wagga ..	104	100	101.67	1	59	SE.	10	104.6	87.9	0
Murrumbidgee ..	94	154.6	100.01	1	59	SE.	10	104.6	87.9	0

Sturtevant	130	472	-	-	NNW	1.0	102.0	56.0	-
W. Matland	130	-	-	-	W.	1.0	80.0	62.4	-
Newcastle	1	112	20	971	70	7	0.2	72.8	61.3
...	184	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballast	176	-	-	-	Caln.	0.0	73.5	45.1	-
...	176	-	-	-	W.	1.0	80.0	48.2	-
Forbes	176	-	-	-	Caln.	0.0	73.5	45.1	-
...	176	-	-	-	W.	1.0	80.0	48.2	-
Sydney	5	184	20	981	73	0	0.0	81.9	57.6
...	140	-	-	-	SW	4.0	81.9	-	-
Westworth	140	-	-	-	SW	1.0	77.0	45.1	-
Young	140	-	-	-	SW	1.0	77.0	45.1	-
...	140	-	-	-	SW	1.0	77.0	45.1	-
Chilongong	5	212	20	991	93	4	0.0	79.4	54.7
Goulburn	5	212	20	991	93	4	0.0	79.4	54.7
Wagga	181	-	-	-	E.	1.0	79.4	54.7	-
...	181	-	-	-	E.	1.0	79.4	54.7	-
C. St. George	0	170	20	938	60	8	4.0	67.1	36.0
...	60	-	-	-	SW	1.0	75.7	46.1	-
Quana byman	60	-	-	-	SW	1.0	75.7	46.1	-

Dec.	29	4150	54 54	55	SW	—	755	47 0
Alt.	175	6230	52 51	53	W	—	746	41 0
Alb.	175	6230	52 51	53	W	—	746	41 0
Edm.	0	107	23	57	SW	9	713	56 1

  

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER 27, 1875.			
Object.	Name.	Time.	Phase of the Moon.
REV.	8.54	6-50	November.
MOON	6.58 a.m.	6.4 p.m.	First quarter 6th
VENUS	5.47 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	Full moon 19th
MAJ.	10.45 a.m.	12.9 p.m.	Full moon 19th
MIN.	3.51 a.m.	3.17 p.m.	New moon 25th.
EDM.	10.45 a.m.	12.9 p.m.	New moon 25th.
Moon's age 9 days 9 days.			
MOON.—G. S. Declination, 3rd; in Equator, 10th; G. N. Declination, 16th; in Equator, 23rd; G. S. Declination, 23th; in Equator, 26th; A. P. Declination, 27th; in Equator, 29th.			
High water at Fort Denison, 7.50 a.m.; m. 7h. 55m.			

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.











**T H E A T R E R O Y A L**

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD  
WEDNESDAY

VICTORIA THEATRE.  
 Lessee and Manager..... Mr. John Bennett.  
 Stage Manager..... Mr. B. N. Jenne.

---

LAST NIGHTS  
 LAST NIGHTS  
 of the  
 Engagement of the charming artists,  
 ALICE DUNNING (Linger),  
 ALICE DUNNING (Linger),  
 and Miss  
 DICKIE LINGARD,  
 DICKIE LINGARD,

FRANK LAWLOR,  
and the excellent Stock Company.

MONDAY EVENING, November 25, 1875,  
and every evening till further notice,  
will be presented,  
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AUSTRALIA,  
AN ORIGINAL COMEDY,  
in 5 Acts,  
of contemporaneous people and purposes, by Mr. Brinnon  
C. Howard,  
entitled  
SARATOGA,  
OR  
THE  
MARRIAGE OF THE  
MILITARY.

SARATOGA,  
 SARATOGA,  
 or,  
 "PISTOLS FOR SEVEN."  
 The New Scenery by William Burbery,  
 who has been specially engaged.  
 Mechanical Effects by John Remond and assistants.  
 Appointments by Mr. Arnold and assistants.  
 With the following fine distribution of characters:—  
 LUCY CARTER.—The Bride of the Period and the  
 Pride of the "Clarendon." .....

**EFFIE REMINGTON**—the "Bell" of the "Bells"  
parlours, in for "larks" and up to everything "awful"  
Miss **DICKIE LINGARI**  
Jack Benedict—a chip of the "regular" sort in for every-  
thing "regular" Mr. Frank Lawlor  
Bob Sackett—one who loved not wisely, but four well—  
Papa Vanderpool, a parent of the period. Mr. J. F. Haydon.  
The Hon. William Carter, a relic of the Old School—  
Mr. B. N. Jones  
Remington Pere, travelling for pleasure and now ending  
Sir Mortimer Muttonleg, the pride of the Saratoga Plazas  
—the popular Juggler—  
Mr. Melville

**EFFIE REMINGTON**—the "Bell" of the "Bells"  
parlours, in for "larks" and up to everything "awful"  
Miss **DICKIE LINGARI**  
Jack Benedict—a chip of the "regular" sort in for every-  
thing "regular" Mr. Frank Lawlor  
Bob Sackett—one who loved not wisely, but four well—  
Papa Vanderpool, a parent of the period. Mr. J. F. Haydon.  
The Hon. William Carter, a relic of the Old School—  
Mr. B. N. Jones  
Remington Pere, travelling for pleasure and now ending  
Sir Mortimer Muttonleg, the pride of the Saratoga Plazas  
—the popular Juggler—  
Mr. Melville

Mr. Cornelius Wetherose, the Beau of the Period . . . . . Mr. Harry Power  
Major Luddington Whist . . . . . Mr. W. Ryan  
"The (Swell) of the 'Wells' a gentleman rather more  
familiar with horses than heraldry, and better acquainted  
with dice than delicacy)  
Frederick Augustus Carter, the youth of the Period . . . . . Mr. Elliott  
Frank Littlefield, the lover of this or any Period . . . . . Mr. Harry Jordan  
Gyp, a waiter of the future, the present, and the past . . . . . Mr. Tolmie  
Waiters . . . . . Messrs. Austin, &c.  
Guests, Fellows, &c. . . . .

Olivia Ainsworth, a widow of the Period. Miss Flora Antevard  
Virginia Vanderpool, the pet of the "Union." Miss Wallis

Mrs. Vanderpool, a mother of the Period. Mrs. Chas. Jones  
Mrs. Gaylevere, Saragotta knows her well. Miss Cassady  
Muffins, an "Eagle" of the Period. Miss Cassidy  
La Livingstone. The glories of the Period. Miss Menden  
Ag Ogden. "Marvina." Miss Schmitt  
Children, &c. Miss Holmes

Act 1.—Clipped from the "Personals."  
Act 2.—Various of the "Congress."  
Act 3.—In which "she" is believed to remain in the spot  
in which the criminals fell.

Act 4.—Pistols for seven.  
Act 5.—Private Parlor, No. 73.

The costumes worn by Alice Dunning (Lingard) and Miss Dick Lingard, are from the establishment of Miss Dick and Beattie, Wynyard-square, of this city.

Owing to the length of the comedy it will comprise the whole evening's entertainment.

Admission.—Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 2s; upper circle, 2s.  
pit and gallery, 1s.

Box plan of Fry and Co.'s, music store, where seats may be secured without extra charge.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.  
Doors open at 7.30. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

**SCHOOL OF ARTS.**

**LAST TWO NIGHTS**  
**LAST TWO NIGHTS**  
of the  
**CLARK ENTERTAINMENTS**  
**CLARK ENTERTAINMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**  
As both the School of Arts and the Masonic Hall are  
engaged after To-morrow evening, the

Rev. CHARLES CLARK  
Rev. CHARLES CLARK  
will give his Last Two Entertainments  
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW  
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW,  
Monday and Tuesday, November 29 and 30,  
when the celebrated Elocutionist will give his second and  
entirely  
NEW LECTURE OF DICKENS  
NEW LECTURE ON DICKENS  
NEW LECTURE ON DICKENS  
NEW LECTURE ON DICKENS  
NEW LECTURE ON DICKENS  
NEW LECTURE ON DICKENS.

In the course of the Lecture will be introduced the following illustrative facts:

THE PASSAGE MACHINE  
NOM WELLES'S VALENTINE  
DEATH OF STEPHEN BLACKPOOL  
MR. GUYFIS'S PROPOSAL  
THE BUOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN  
(and by desire) the  
DEATH OF LITTLE SELL.

Reserved seats, 3s; unreserved, 2s; gallery, 1s.  
Play of seats at Elys's, where unreserved and gallery  
tickets may also be obtained; and at J. B. Clarke's, etc.

George-street.  
Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

\* \* \* The Rev. Charles Clarke will lecture at Goulton on **WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS.**

R. S. SMYTHE.

---

**ODDFELLOWS' HALL, NEWTOWN.**

A Grand **DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE**, tendered by the members of the Newtown Amateur Dramatic Club in aid of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, will take place in the above Hall this (Monday) **EVENING, 2nd**

November. The performance to continue with the strains  
FOUND AT LAST.

Part II.—Musical Interlude. To conclude with the  
burlesque.

BOMBASTES FURDGO,  
Stage Manager, Mr. E. D. CLINTON.  
Secretary, Mr. H. WILSON.

---

**M**INOR OF ENGLAND.—  
"The spot where I was born."

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

GRAND DRESSING NIGHT

**GRAND OPENING NIGHT,  
THURSDAY, December 2nd.**

**RISLEY'S COLLOSSAL MOVING  
MIRROR OF ENGLAND,  
or the  
RIVER THAMES and CITY OF LONDON**  
Illustrated, giving 120 Views of the River Thames.

This magnificent painting (the largest in the world) illustrates every object and scene of interest on the river, from its source to below the Tower of London. It is 2000 feet in length, each view being 25 feet in width by 14 feet in height. It was painted by Phillips and Tetlin, Royal

Professor SAUNDERS, R.M., the accomplished harpist, will perform appropriate English music on the Harp, Piano, and Cornet.  
 Further particulars, future issue.  
 Proprietors..... RIPLEY and HUMPHREY.  
 Business Agent..... HARRY COWLE.

**FLOWER SHOW.**—The Eastern Suburbs Horticultural Society will hold a COMPETITIVE FLOWER SHOW, on the 10th inst. at the Sydney Exhibition Grounds.

**EXHIBITION OF FUCHSIAS** in the Schoolroom, Paint  
Hill Road, on **THURSDAY and FRIDAY**, the 2nd and  
3rd December, to be open each day from 2 till 10 p.m.  
Admission—Members, free; non-members, 1 each.

In connection with the above, and in aid of the Society's  
Funds, there will be a **Charity Auction** of the following  
plants, &c., &c., the gifts of members and their friends.  
The prizes offered by the Hon. John Fraser, two guineas,  
and J. B. Hore, one guinea, for the best and second-best  
cut cottage garden, attached to premises of an annual  
value not exceeding £30, and situated in the Eastern  
Suburbs, will be awarded at this meeting.

**GEORGE WICKHAM, Piper-street.**

**NTS BOARD & RESIDENCE**  
 NTS vacant, for Gentlemen; bath, &c.,  
 as from city. 114, Victoria-street, Winko.  
**TO-TERRACE**, Upper William-street  
 most weli furnished. Bedrooms are vacant.  
**STABLE** Home for a young man, where  
 no other lodgers or children. 102, Prince-st.  
**OVILLE**, 17, Church-hill, there are  
**CLIES**, with drawing-room suite.

**RTS VACANT.**—Large front Room, with  
 262, Liverpool-st., Deringham. Bath.  
**WORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, Suite of**  
**MENTS vacant, gas, &c. Mrs. Cooper.**  
**BEDROOM,** for married Couple, or 2 Gen-  
 eral board. Mrs. Evans, 147, Kingston-street.  
**HOUSE.**—Private Boarding Establishment,  
 ret.-st., Wynyard-sq. A. Casey, Proprietress.  
**FRONT ROOM to LET.** 202, Castlestreet.  
 French doors from King-street.  
**WORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, a large**  
 (tel.) YHON.

**RTS VACANT.**—Large front Room, with  
 262, Liverpool-st., Deringham. Bath.  
**WORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, Suite of**  
**MENTS vacant, gas, &c. Mrs. Cooper.**  
**BEDROOM,** for married Couple, or 2 Gen-  
 eral board. Mrs. Evans, 147, Kingston-street.  
**HOUSE.**—Private Boarding Establishment,  
 ret.-st., Wynyard-sq. A. Casey, Proprietress.  
**FRONT ROOM to LET.** 202, Castlestreet.  
 French doors from King-street.  
**WORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, a large**  
 (tel.) YHON.

[illegible]

or may be engaged in day. Bright, Glebe R.  
 E HOUSE, 215, Macquarie-street North.  
 FURNISHMENTS vacant.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, with use of kitchen.  
 With street-view West.

Well-furnished superior room, for 2 Gentle-  
 men, and another one for 1 Gentleman, with  
 bed, with bath, chest of drawers, &c., at No.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET, No. 3, Agnes-  
 victoria-street, off Crown-st., Barry Billa.

STRAITHVEN HOUSE, 2134, M. Road.

**WYARD - SQ.**-VACANCIES, private  
d. Residence. Bath, piano. Miss McQuinn.  
**LONG-STREET.** - APARTMENTS to  
furnished and unfurnished.  
**STREET.** - SHOP wanted, good front;  
required. C. M. S., Herald Office.  
**USE OF COTTAGE** required, in a good  
must be well drained; rent, moderate,  
Herald Office.  
d. a comfortable 6-roomed **COTTAGE**, in ex-

**TO LET.**  
**RENT COTTAGE to LET,** Victoria-street, (Thames-street). Apply Cook, 162, William-st.  
**—HOUSE to LET,** 10 rooms, close to water view, every convenience. **Statham street.**  
**D COTTAGE to LET,** 7 rooms. D. n. Glebe.  
**BURNST.—To LET, immediately, a nice**

OTTAGE, comfortably furnished, with  
concrete, desirable locality, moderate. Apply  
to Mrs. J. H. Williams, 111 William-street.

RESIDENCE to LET, beautifully situated,  
in the Para, Elizabeth-st. S., containing 10  
rooms, with every convenience; large yard,  
furnish, bath, &c. M. Asher, next house.

GOOD HOUSE on the heights of Darling-  
hurst, very best position in the city, containing  
large parlour, and lofty rooms, capitulation; see list  
of particulars. Christmas. W. P. Woolcott, Bell & Chamber-  
lain.

LET, 10 miles from Sydney; rent low to  
suit. Apply to Mrs. J. H. Williams, 111 William-street.

To LET, Nos. 1 and 2, Peteraville, newly  
 built, furnished or not. Apply library.  
 View Cottages, Glebe Road; 5 rooms, hall,  
 bathroom, stables, garden, &c. Apply No. 2.  
 K.—To LET, large RESIDENCE, with  
 paddocks, and garden. Mr. Watkins, Aston.  
 STORES, George-street, to LET. W. B.,  
 2, Carlisle-street-terrace, Albion-st. 7 rooms,  
 Apply St. Michael's parsonage, Albion-st.  
 M.—To LET, 2 or 3 rooms, with bath,

ROBERT HOUSE, corner Ann and Smith	1702
Pipley F. Hawley, Little Albion-street.	1401
ROOSELT HOUSES, gas, bath-room, Gipsy-	1118
road Kilzabeth-street, Baltimore Park Hotel,	1091
LANDOWN HOUSE, Darling Point,	701
s. 93, Elizabeth-street.	601
MARRICKVILLE, A DWELLING, with large	51
W. Douglas, 434, George-street.	29
ALL PUNISHED HOUSE, near Darling Point	101
fully Furnished, Ruschutter Bay, Bent, 26,	101
comfortable 6 roomed HOUSE, 21, West-	A
minster-st., real. bid. Auctioneers.	Kand

HOUSE, 183, Dowling-street, Woolfmoorod, Bath, gas, &c. Apply next House.

at convenient Family RESIDENCE, No. 10, Currier-street, College-street, Hyde Park, with stable. Apply 1, Hunter-street.

NATTA, a BUTCHER'S SHOP and a LARDY, with fixtures and counters by W. Walker, Coach and Horse, Filary 6 D. Bush, Willow Vale, Natta.

with immediate possession, that commodious RESIDENCE, No. 164, Marquess-street, owned by Mr. G. Osborn, Apply to James

warehouse, 249, George-street.  
 TERMS, or persons wanting charge of air-  
 ET, a furnished HOUSE, in a healthy  
 months. C. B. HEROLD Office. Open

First-rate HOTEL, with good accommo-  
 modations, not surpassed, and in a first-rate posi-  
 tion. Courthouse, Police Camp, Telegraph, and  
 best-street, Gulgong. Rent, £4 per week  
 or less on the 9th of December next. Apply  
 Gulgong.

EMU PLAINS, BELMOR HOUSE.

THE MATHS road, about ten minutes' walk from Plains Railway Station. The property is for a FAMILY RESIDENCE, as well as for a small BUSINESS, and is well adapted for a small hotel. The land is well situated, and about 7 to 8 acres of it is accurately fenced, and subdivided into paddocks. For further particulars apply to John Kayser, or to Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

THE LET, spacious, now occupied by Buchanan & Co., 309, George-street.

**MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.**

M. A. S. George-street,  
No. 281, George-street, opposite Ham-  
mleugh-street, north Theatre Royal.  
118, King-street  
Sussex-street  
No. 90, Central Oxford-street  
William, Yurong, and Stanley street  
Fiddington and Woolham  
Waterloo and Cook's River  
Sydney Road, Rotherham

Wick  
Bur  
sur  
GAL  
Ca  
st B  
P  
no  
M  
Pa  
Syr  
Fran

Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank  
Oxford-street  
opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road  
skin bookstall; and Halfway Bridge, Port  
Ellis, 477, George-street, near Belmont

---

**MORNING HERALD.**  
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.  
rate is for payment in advance.  
ditto the charge will be £2 16s per annum.  
insertions under six lines will be charged  
according to the number of lines.

NAME, ADDRESS, and CITIZENSHIP, as well as occupation, in the country can result payment by Postage Stamp.

DEATHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in as indicated with the name and address of those they are sent.

RELIGIOUS cannot be inserted unless sent by the officiating minister or Registrar.

rule is rendered necessary in subsequent notices having been sent for publication of attending respectable persons.

**MORNING HERALD MONTHLY**

OF NEWS, published expressly for and. Subscription, for per annum, payable

**WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL, ASHFIELD.**  
—The Annual **EXCURSION** in connection with  
the above will be made to **Parramatta Park on TUESDAY,**  
**10th November.** Train will leave Sydney at 8.25; Ash-  
field, 9.45; calling at all stations. Return tickets, in case,  
may be had of Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Gibbs, or A. K. Wilkins.

and published by JAMES PEARSON AND SON  
a Sydney Morning Herald, PM and Sun  
November 29, 1972.